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American Republics

INTER-AMERICAN MARITIME CONFERENCE

Address by the Under Secretary of State ¹

[Released to the press November 25]

I wish to extend to all of you on behalf of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee a cordial welcome to this Inter-American Maritime Conference. The Advisory Committee in acting as host to this Conference is impressed with a deep sense of the significance of the occasion. The Conference which is thus assembled today is one of the most concrete and practical evidences of inter-American cooperation so far manifested.

We are gathered here to discuss and consider, in an atmosphere of peace and friendship, the nature and causes of certain problems which have arisen in the field of inter-American shipping as a consequence of war across the seas.

This Conference has been called by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which, as is well known, was established in accordance with a resolution of the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held at Panamá in September 1939. The Committee was established for the purpose of providing a convenient means for the discussion of the serious crises in the economic and financial field which are the inevitable consequence for us, in this hemisphere, of the outbreak of war in other parts of the world.

Since its establishment, this Inter-American Advisory Committee has been actively occupied

in the discussion of these common problems, in the exploration of their causes, and in the determination of the possible means of remedy. Unquestionably the free and informal discussions to which its sessions and those of its subcommittees have been devoted have in themselves alone been of substantial benefit in clarifying the character of these problems. In appropriate circumstances there have been formulated specific proposals of a remedial and constructive character for recommendation to the governments of our respective countries, which are thus placed in a position to consider the practicability of adopting, through established diplomatic and governmental procedures, the measures which have thus been suggested.

It is obvious, from the most superficial glance at the facts of our geographical situation, that the transportation of our commerce by sea-going vessels constitutes one of the outstanding elements of the economic relations between ourselves as well as with the world outside our hemisphere. To those acquainted with the extent to which the shipping of overseas nations participated in the maritime commerce of the Western Hemisphere, it was to be expected that among the consequences of the outbreak and spread of warfare overseas would be found important disturbances in shipping services. It was, in the circumstances, therefore, inevitable that matters affecting the interests of those concerned with the various aspects of ocean shipping should find early and urgent place among the questions brought before this Advisory Committee for its consideration.

¹ Delivered November 25, 1940 at the opening session of the Conference at the Pan American Union by Under Secretary of State Welles, who is chairman of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

In the corresponding circumstances of a quarter century ago, when on a previous occasion the outbreak of major warfare in Europe had set in motion developments which had serious impact upon our economic well-being, the consequences experienced in the field of shipping were not only difficult but shattering to the economy of the New World. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon these circumstances. I may point out, however, that the lesson afforded by that experience has not been ignored. The experiences of 25 years ago have been fruitfully studied in subsequent years in the formulation of our respective national shipping policies. Speaking for the United States, I may mention that the replacement of older tonnage with modern vessels had already been initiated on the basis of an improved merchant-marine policy adopted in 1936, and recent developments have resulted in a material acceleration of that replacement program.

It is significant and notable that, in contrast to the situation created a quarter century earlier, such shipping shortages as have developed in the commerce of the American states in the current period have been relatively limited and brief, and our urgent needs have been met by the allocation of tonnage withdrawn from other routes, or by newly constructed vessels.

Nevertheless, while a repetition of the most acute and critical consequences was thus forestalled, it was inevitable that the ever-spreading scene of hostilities should result in the need for some adjustments and corrections in the shipping situations facing the nations of our hemisphere. Questions of services, of rates, and of other aspects of shipping arose, which called for solutions. Through the helpful cooperation which our peoples have been extending to each other in ever-increasing measure, these questions have been largely reduced to relatively unimportant proportions. The commerce of the Western Hemisphere is now moving regularly and without great handicaps. The machinery of informal consultation and discussion established in the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee has facilitated the prompt and satisfactory solu-

tion of many such problems of importance and significance.

In the course of the consideration given to these various shipping matters which have been brought to the attention of the Inter-American Advisory Committee, it has been observed that in connection with some of them, the difficulties have arisen, in part at least, or have been influenced by lack of a complete common understanding of the basic essentials governing the shipping business and of the various differences in point of view and approach to the subject arising in different circumstances. The shipping business is known to be an enterprise of the most complex nature. The shipper, the carrier, the governments, the general public, and a number of other interests are concerned in its operation. It is subject, in ordinary times, to competitive influences from every quarter of the globe, to cyclical fluctuations depending upon general business activity, and requires heavy capital investment in ships, which is subject to a concealed but inexorable depreciation as the vessels wear out and grow obsolete. The questions which arise in connection with the operation of so complicated an activity tend naturally therefore to be complex themselves, reflecting the widely differing positions and points of view of the parties at interest. The individual interests concerned may be found to view their problems from widely varying aspects. Therefore the satisfactory adjustment of the questions arising from these differences of viewpoint requires an adequate mutual understanding not only of these varying points of view, but also of the real circumstances of the business itself.

Therefore it soon became apparent that in view of the importance of shipping matters in the economic life of our hemisphere, the fullest and most satisfactory operation of the informal means of discussion and mutual cooperation provided through the establishment of the Inter-American Advisory Committee, so far as shipping problems might be concerned, required not only the giving of individual study to the particular questions raised from time to time, but also the development of a more complete common understanding of the background of

facts and necessities and their relation to existing conditions. In short, the situation pointed to the need for a general round-table discussion of all of the various aspects of shipping with which our nations in this hemisphere are concerned. It appeared likewise clear that such discussion, to be most fruitful, should be held in the most informal atmosphere to encourage the most full and free discussion, without the burden of responsibility attendant upon a more formal conference endowed with ultimate authority.

The present Conference is the outcome. It is a conference called by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. It is therefore free from any obligation to frame conclusions or conventions of a binding character, and it is therefore free to explore the situations with which it will be concerned, most freely and fully in all of their pertinent aspects. Thus the ground is laid for an unhampered approach to the most complete mutual understanding of each other's problems in this field and of the pertinent circumstances on which these problems rest. Such an understanding will be developed through the freest exchange of information, experience, and points of view. So, by acquainting each other with the nature of our problems in this field, we will thereby obtain a more complete, fully developed, and well-rounded understanding of their determining causes. The individual questions that will continue to arise can be more effectively and completely dealt with on the basis of this mutual understanding.

In order that the most useful and fruitful discussions may take place at this Conference, it has been preceded by a substantial degree of preparatory endeavor. In its earliest state, the suggestion that such a conference be held was considered by the third subcommittee of the Advisory Committee, which had been the medium for dealing with the individual problems and questions in the shipping field that had been presented for the Advisory Committee's attention. For the purpose of developing the suggestion more fully, a special subcommittee was established, which framed the terms of the

proposed conference and formulated the agenda and the regulations. These were all approved by the Advisory Committee, which extended the invitations to your governments to be represented at, and to participate in, this Conference.

Each of you, I am confident, is bringing out of the wealth of his own and his associates' experience an important contribution to this purpose. In order to assist in reducing this varied experience to a useful, well-rounded, and accurate background of common understanding which it is the primary objective of this Conference to attain, the United States Maritime Commission has, after extensive labor and study, prepared a series of informational papers and discussions on the various topics of your agenda. These are naturally drawn from the extended experience of my Government with shipping problems, and particularly the full experience of more recent years. These papers have been prepared for submission to you in the hope that they may be of definite assistance in providing a clear basis of fact and analysis for your discussions.

The fact that this Conference is of an essentially advisory and consultative character, in line with the character of its sponsorship, leads me to make one further observation concerning the measure in which your deliberations may be judged to be fruitful of accomplishment. In a field of endeavor so complex as that of shipping, in which essential facts of any situation are in times like these subject to almost daily change in the face of developments in the world situation, it would be idle to seek by conference to devise specific solutions for individual problems. Such solutions must naturally be left for current handling and adjustment by all of the best means available. The measure of success of your deliberations will be therefore not necessarily the nature or number of specific resolutions or recommendations which may emerge, but perhaps rather the degree to which these discussions develop a more accurate knowledge of the factual circumstances pertinent to the shipping business and our relations to it, and a fuller and broader comprehension of the origin and character of the circumstances out of which

each other's problems in this field arise. What we all hope may be accomplished in this Conference is the accumulation of common knowledge and mutual understanding to serve our governments and peoples the better in the subsequent handling of the many and complicated problems in this field with which we will undoubtedly continue to be faced.

In conclusion I desire to give expression to one further consideration which adds to the significance of this Conference. This is the first special conference of representatives of the American states called under the sponsorship of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. Just as the establishment of that Advisory Committee set up a precedent—a new means for dealing in informal and convenient manner with the problems arising within its scope, with a latitude and flexibility freed of the responsibilities and restraints incumbent in the normal course of diplomatic relations—so this Conference creates a precedent. It sets a precedent for gathering to-

gether responsible and experienced and expert representatives of our governments to discuss their common problems and to achieve a common understanding, free from the formal atmosphere of an official international conference. The degree to which this means of informal cooperative endeavor between our nations may constitute a useful instrument in the furtherance of our close and friendly cooperative relations will, in considerable measure, depend upon the degree to which, after this Conference has completed its course, you leave it with the conviction that the time and effort were well and usefully spent.

It is therefore with a deep sense of the significance of this occasion that I extend to you the most cordial welcome and, in declaring this Inter-American Maritime Conference open, express to you on behalf of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee its most heartfelt good wishes that your labors may have most useful and fruitful results.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

[Released to the press by the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics November 27]

Two members of the Inter-American Development Commission have been designated to establish branch agencies throughout South America, Nelson A. Rockefeller, chairman of the Commission, announced on November 27. Mr. Rockefeller also serves the Council of National Defense as Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics.²

J. Rafael Oreamuno, vice chairman of the Commission and former Minister of Costa Rica in Washington, will sail on the S. S. *Uruguay* from New York City on November 30. He will be joined in Rio de Janeiro by George W. Magalhaes, Commission member, who will fly from Miami on December 8. Mr. Magalhaes is a spe-

cial representative of the Westinghouse Electric International Co., New York City.

Mr. Oreamuno and Mr. Magalhaes will visit at this time the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. In each of these South American countries they will organize a five-man group which will carry out the program of the Inter-American Development Commission in Washington. These groups will be drafted from the ranks of industry, finance, agriculture, and the professions in each country. All governments concerned have given their assent to the proposed expansion.

At a later date, a second mission will establish similar agencies in Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama.

The Inter-American Development Commission was established on June 3, 1940 as a work-

² See the *Bulletin* of August 24, 1940 (vol. III, no. 61), p. 151.

ing unit of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which was organized following the meeting of Foreign Ministers at Panamá in 1939. Whereas the parent body is composed of representatives of the 21 American republics, the Commission consists of only five members, who are, in addition to Mr. Rockefeller and the two Commissioners about to embark for South America, Renato de Azevedo, New York representative of the Lloyd Brasileiro Navigation Co., and Carlos Campbell del Campo, commercial counselor of the Embassy of Chile in the United States.

The Commission is designated as a permanent commission which shall compile basic information, establish contacts between interested parties, and recommend in each case or in general the facilities and assurances which these enterprises should obtain from the Latin American governments. These enterprises are devoted to (a) the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources in Latin America; (b) the cultivation and marketing of agricultural and forest products; and (c) the establishment and development of industrial plants.

The Commission is carrying out the assignment along the following lines: (1) by stimulating the increase of non-competitive imports from Latin America to the United States; (2) by stimulating and increasing trade between the Latin American countries themselves; and (3) by encouraging development of industry in Latin America, particularly along the lines of production of consumer goods.

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH DAY PROCLAMATION

[Released to the press by the White House]

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS the Fourth Pan American Conference of National Directors of Health, held in

Washington in May 1940, adopted a resolution recommending "that a 'Health Day' be held annually in the countries of the Pan American Union"; and

WHEREAS the National Health Authorities of the American Republics have agreed upon the second day of December, 1940, as the date for the first celebration of Pan American Health Day, inasmuch as this is the anniversary of the opening date of the First Pan American Sanitary Conference, in 1902, marking the beginning of inter-American cooperation in one of the fields most important to progress, civilization, and the general well-being—that of Public Health; and

WHEREAS the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service have requested that the United States Government and the people render their fullest cooperation and support to this new demonstration of the unity of interests and ideals of the countries of the Western Hemisphere:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the second day in December of this and of each succeeding year as Pan American Health Day, and do hereby call upon the citizens of our country to celebrate the day appropriately, do invite similar action on the part of the Governors of the several States, Territories, and island possessions of the United States, and, in order that our people may become better informed concerning the importance of Pan American cooperation in the field of public health and of the work which has been and is being done in this field, do invite the medical, sanitary, dental, pharmaceutical and nursing professions, the scientific groups, all organs of opinion, including the press, radio, and the motion picture industry, and all agencies and individuals interested in health, and especially public health and school authorities, to join with each other and with similar bodies in our sister Republics in the celebration of Pan American Health Day, thus emphasizing once more the ties that bind our countries together.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-third day of November, in the year of [SEAL] our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

SUMNER WELLES

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 2447]

Europe

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION NEAR THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

[Released to the press November 29]

The resignation of the Honorable John Cudahy as American Ambassador to Belgium does not leave this Government without representation near the Belgian Government, as it will be recalled that Theodore C. Achilles has been appointed and is acting as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim near the Belgian Government in London.

The Foreign Service

RETIREMENT OF HUGH R. WILSON

[Released to the press November 24]

The Secretary of State announced on November 24 that the retirement of Hugh R. Wilson from active service under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system has been approved effective December 31, 1940. At the same time, Secretary Hull released the text of the following letter which he has written to Mr. Wilson and which is self-explanatory:

"MY DEAR MR. WILSON:

"You will recall that at the time of your resignation as Ambassador to Germany which became effective on January 31, 1940, you consented at my urgent request to become for a short period my Special Assistant in certain important and confidential work for which, by reason of your long and varied experience in the Foreign Service, you were particularly well qualified.

"As the work which I asked you to undertake has now been satisfactorily completed, your retirement from active service under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system has

been approved, effective December 31, 1940. You will shortly receive formal instructions regarding your retirement and the amount of the annuity to which you are entitled under the law.

"I do not wish to let pass the opportunity for adding a personal word of very sincere appreciation for your splendid cooperation in the difficult tasks with which we have been faced in recent months and to congratulate you on the termination of a long and successful career in the Foreign Service of the United States which carried you to the highest rank.

"With all good wishes for your personal welfare and happiness,

"Very sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL"

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 30]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 23, 1940:

CAREER OFFICERS

Charles W. Lewis, Jr., of Ann Arbor, Mich., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at San José, Costa Rica, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Charles E. Bohlen, of Ipswich, Mass., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., of Las Animas, Colo., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and will serve in dual capacity.

Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., Vice Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

William H. Cordell, of Ward, Ark., Vice Consul at Seville, Spain, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Scott Lyon, of Columbus, Ohio, now serving

in the Department of State, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Jack G. Dwyre, of Colorado, Vice Consul at Windsor, Ont., Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The American Consulate at Gibraltar was temporarily closed on November 11, 1940.

Commercial Policy

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH SWITZERLAND AND VENEZUELA

Announcements to the press regarding the signing of supplementary proclamations in connection with the trade agreements between the United States and Switzerland and the United States and Venezuela appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press November 28]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If

this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of October:

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Albania.....	IV (1)		\$57. 00
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	I (1)	\$103. 35	103. 35
Angola.....	I (4)		24. 00
	V (1)		3, 200. 00
	(2)		630. 00
Total.....			3, 854. 00
Argentina.....	I (2)		24, 095. 50
	(4)		5, 477. 00
	(5)		2, 300. 00
	III (2)		5, 151. 84
	IV (1)	4, 010. 00	14, 072. 00
	(2)	3, 738. 00	10, 332. 00
	V (1)		40, 025. 00
	(2)	21, 367. 00	199, 529. 51
	(3)		40, 937. 50
	VII (1)	19, 845. 00	19, 874. 84
	(2)		93, 384. 51
Total.....		48, 960. 00	455, 179. 70
Australia.....	I (1)	162. 49	945. 61
	(4)	451. 56	1, 012. 88
	III (1)		2, 026, 820. 00
	(2)		13, 680. 00
	IV (1)	1, 223. 00	1, 494. 55
	(2)	84. 11	593. 11
	V (1)		25, 648. 00
	(2)	281, 029. 00	917, 973. 25
	(3)	931, 300. 00	2, 216, 871. 58
	VII (1)		33, 474. 86
Total.....		1, 214, 250. 16	5, 238, 513. 84
Bahrain Islands.....	IV (1)		136. 00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)		17. 29
	IV (2)		1. 87
	V (2)	23. 00	23. 00
Total.....		23. 00	42. 16
Belgium.....	I (1)		217. 00
	(2)		103, 200. 00
	(4)		28, 779. 00
	III (1)		2, 292, 000. 00
	IV (2)		69. 00
	V (1)		20, 745. 00
	(2)		243, 957. 00
	(3)		419, 400. 00
Total.....			3, 108, 367. 00
Bermuda.....	I (4)		16. 00
	IV (1)		84. 70
	(2)		74. 84
	V (1)		8, 000. 00
	(2)	2, 000. 00	7, 000. 00
Total.....		2, 000. 00	15, 175. 54

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Bolivia.....	I (4)		\$1, 774. 00
	IV (2)		1, 528. 00
	V (1)		6, 500. 00
	(2)	\$2, 820. 00	2, 884. 00
	(3)		45, 384. 00
	VII (1)	369. 10	2, 536. 34
	(2)		1. 80
Total.....		3, 189. 10	60, 608. 44
Brazil.....	I (1)		1, 773. 00
	(2)		8, 488. 00
	(3)		1, 897, 325. 00
	(4)		14, 700. 00
	(5)	75, 000. 00	75, 000. 00
	III (1)		1, 342, 700. 00
	(2)		1, 734. 00
	IV (1)	16, 187. 00	67, 409. 75
	(2)	198. 00	30, 106. 14
	V (1)	250, 000. 00	956, 918. 00
	(2)	23, 221. 24	208, 700. 11
	(3)	3, 000. 00	296, 009. 50
Total.....		367, 606. 24	4, 897, 863. 50
British Guiana.....	IV (2)		14. 32
	V (1)		2, 500. 00
	(3)		2, 500. 00
	VII (1)	608. 00	1, 832. 36
	(2)		1, 680. 00
Total.....		608. 00	8, 526. 68
British Honduras.....	I (4)		12. 00
	IV (2)		98. 69
	VII (1)		129. 20
	(2)		108. 36
Total.....			348. 19
British North Borneo.....	I (4)		2. 43
Burma.....	I (2)		400. 00
	(4)		133. 54
	IV (1)		755. 25
	(2)		136. 00
Total.....			1, 424. 79
Canada.....	I (1)	7, 096. 65	789, 658. 44
	(2)	163, 841. 61	365, 317. 08
	(3)	167, 900. 00	208, 818. 00
	(4)	10, 660. 25	492, 842. 36
	(5)		436, 408. 00
	(6)	8, 640. 00	51, 840. 00
	III (1)	6, 306, 600. 00	27, 122, 702. 00
	(2)		4, 141. 00
	IV (1)	430. 10	353, 009. 19
	(2)	665. 97	54, 468. 09
	V (1)	5, 000. 00	975, 000. 08
	(2)	1, 314, 797. 16	4, 331, 149. 02
	(3)	429, 754. 74	8, 890, 770. 03
	VI (2)		36, 098. 00
	VII (1)	118, 554. 00	288, 296. 88
	(2)	21, 310. 00	65, 209. 93
Total.....		8, 555, 250. 48	44, 465, 729. 90

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Chile.....	I (2)		\$3,040.00
	(4)	\$160.00	37,431.28
	(5)	3,200.00	8,650.00
	(6)		3,630.00
	III (1)		409,560.00
	IV (1)		53,069.00
	(2)		7,442.38
	V (1)		6,900.00
	(2)		3,407.50
	(3)		30,535.00
	VII (1)	2,348.00	2,363.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total.....		5,708.00	578,535.31
China.....	I (2)		352,440.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
	(2)	899.64	138,849.74
	IV (1)		178.60
	(2)		3,226.71
	V (1)		156,800.00
	(2)	4,690.55	2,711,452.58
	(3)		3,374,225.35
	VII (1)	382,250.00	1,400,475.56
	(2)	570,000.00	931,000.00
Total.....		957,840.19	11,597,754.76
Colombia.....	I (1)		30.00
	(4)	88.00	245.00
	IV (1)		2,310.90
	(2)	383.00	1,062.76
	V (1)		333,750.00
	(2)	831.00	15,818.00
	(3)	5,000.00	65,995.00
	VII (1)		1,058.09
	(2)		4,905.00
Total.....		6,302.00	425,174.75
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		3,754.00
	IV (1)	212.20	7,958.50
	(2)	2,007.00	3,014.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)	4,288.00	7,255.62
	(3)	1,500.00	14,604.70
	VII (1)	96.90	2,126.76
	(2)	24.00	24.00
Total.....		8,128.10	63,737.83
Cuba.....	I (2)		143.00
	(4)	21.00	131,548.00
	IV (1)		3,365.50
	(2)		13,076.00
	V (1)	3,894.50	11,594.50
	(2)	3,030.00	7,530.60
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)	88.00	4,097.80
	(2)		751.00
Total.....		7,034.10	174,106.40
Curaçao.....	I (1)	136.20	19,846.20
	(4)	16.50	2,141.89

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Curaçao—Continued.	IV (1)	\$116.40	\$2,529.90
	(2)	14.70	641.28
	V (1)		106,109.00
	(2)	753.00	9,289.26
	(3)	2,000.00	59,950.00
	VII (2)		22.50
Total.....		3,036.80	200,530.03
Denmark.....	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic.....	I (2)		306.52
	IV (1)	589.50	2,985.50
	(2)	3.32	846.32
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total.....		592.82	6,240.14
Ecuador.....	I (1)		208.52
	(4)		213.00
	IV (1)	43.00	199.00
	(2)	307.00	19,462.00
	V (2)		2,047.00
	VII (1)		226.00
	(2)		900.00
Total.....		350.00	23,255.52
Egypt.....	I (2)		837.50
	(3)		3,310.00
	(4)		1,680.21
	IV (1)	19,550.00	69,938.00
	(2)		2,331.31
	V (1)		16,993.00
	(2)		60.00
Total.....		19,550.00	95,150.02
El Salvador.....	I (1)		125,052.00
	(4)		1,111.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)		6,460.00
	V (1)	1,700.00	1,700.00
	(2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total.....		1,700.00	161,324.00
Fiji.....	I (1)	21,250.00	21,250.00
	(4)	6,375.00	6,456.42
Total.....		27,625.00	27,706.42
Finland.....	I (2)		19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	(2)		141.02
	V (2)		44,640.29
	VII (1)		35,056.00
	(2)		641,032.50
Total.....			5,086,544.80

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
France.....	I (1)		\$338.00
	(2)		1,204,202.71
	(3)		42,071.00
	(4)		452,145.50
	III (1)		28,111,023.00
	(2)		10,337.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		376,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		11,950,423.01
	(3)		1,644,697.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total.....			44,394,177.22
French Indochina.....	I (1)		78.50
	(4)		305.50
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		530.90
Total.....			4,750.90
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	I (1)	\$1,879.50	7,609,959.50
	(2)	33,365.67	22,979,278.18
	(3)	1,351,250.00	5,414,100.52
	(4)	17,566,484.35	61,971,654.26
	(5)	1,898,132.00	15,120,539.10
	III (1)	59,497,812.90	288,587,891.75
	(2)		146,140.14
	IV (1)	5,591.65	1,118,697.31
	(2)	628,616.44	4,361,779.35
	V (1)		968,000.00
	(2)	689,601.05	26,008,705.40
	(3)	88,231,010.00	137,446,332.00
	VII (1)		13,926,803.94
	(2)	168,630.00	5,681,669.50
Total.....		170,072,373.56	591,341,551.25
Greece.....	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
	V (3)	157,634.75	157,634.75
Total.....		157,634.75	248,755.75
Greenland.....	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
	IV (1)		540.00
	(2)		105.00
Total.....			10,645.00
Guatemala.....	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)	1,300.00	6,464.00
Total.....		1,300.00	8,216.80

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Haiti.....	IV (1)		\$1,609.85
	(2)		30.66
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total.....			8,664.81
Honduras.....	I (1)	\$27.90	59.90
	(4)		690.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	187.00	1,851.00
	V (1)		10,000.00
	(2)		4,213.00
	VII (2)	260.00	391.00
Total.....		474.90	17,592.90
Hong Kong.....	I (1)		2,040.75
	(2)		938.00
	(4)		1,803.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)		22,832.00
	(3)		24,750.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total.....			59,914.60
Iceland.....	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		374.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total.....			11,012.00
India.....	I (1)		3,275.74
	(4)		7,311.94
	IV (1)		3,704.14
	(2)		780.55
	V (1)	1,600.00	69,100.00
	(2)	265.00	1,734.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		3,468.00
Total.....		1,865.00	90,356.77
Iran.....	I (2)		37,500.00
	III (1)		760,000.00
	V (1)		112,000.00
	(2)	170.00	263.00
Total.....		170.00	909,763.00
Iraq.....	I (2)		47,865.00
	III (2)		27,165.00
	V (2)		148,000.00
Total.....			223,030.00
Ireland.....	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)	514.81	3,785.41

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Ireland—Continued.	(3)	-----	\$33,380.00
Total.....		\$514.81	153,988.41
Italy.....	V (2)	-----	13,610.00
Jamaica.....	IV (1)	-----	123.00
	(2)	-----	41.45
Total.....			164.45
Kenya.....	I (1)	-----	107.00
	(4)	-----	60.00
	IV (1)	-----	714.00
	(2)	-----	35.00
Total.....			916.00
Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)	-----	162.45
Macau.....	I (2)	-----	555.00
Mauritius.....	I (4)	-----	137.00
Mexico.....	I (1)	607.35	888.10
	(4)	-----	27,530.26
	(5)	-----	112.50
	IV (1)	5,090.00	21,127.30
	(2)	-----	1,023.20
	V (1)	56,743.00	541,925.40
	(2)	829.00	8,395.53
	(3)	1,200.00	42,055.00
	VI (2)	-----	175.50
	VII (1)	4,993.25	17,498.25
	(2)	-----	58,275.00
Total.....		69,462.60	719,006.04
Mozambique.....	I (1)	-----	116.00
	(4)	-----	154.61
	V (1)	-----	283,200.00
	(2)	-----	17,174.00
	(3)	-----	55,710.00
Total.....			356,354.61
Netherlands.....	I (2)	-----	12,866.00
	(4)	-----	47.50
	(5)	-----	155.00
	V (2)	-----	17,942.19
	(3)	-----	63,300.00
Total.....			94,310.69
Netherlands Indies.....	I (1)	75.42	75.42
	(2)	50,400.00	3,498,350.00
	(3)	288,000.00	1,263,000.00
	(4)	261,729.25	4,358,157.26
	(5)	11,850.00	2,316,450.00
	(6)	8,649,000.00	8,890,800.00
	III (1)	1,320,000.00	4,691,118.10
	(2)	-----	9,081.90
	IV (1)	102,861.00	171,182.65
	(2)	2,389.43	60,963.47

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Netherlands Indies—Cont.	V (1)	\$4,287.00	\$649,813.12
	(2)	102,770.60	442,312.80
	(3)	67,000.00	527,169.27
	VI (1)	-----	4,950.00
	VII (1)	-----	338.80
	(2)	-----	160,749.30
Total.....		11,160,362.70	27,044,472.09
New Caledonia.....	I (4)	-----	923.82
Newfoundland.....	I (1)	-----	142.65
	(4)	60.99	1,231.88
	IV (1)	-----	1,946.62
	(2)	14.79	255.11
Total.....		75.78	3,576.26
New Guinea, Territory of.....	IV (2)	-----	17.25
	V (2)	210.00	1,460.00
Total.....		210.00	1,477.25
New Zealand.....	I (4)	-----	266,750.00
	III (1)	-----	1,916,870.00
	IV (1)	-----	202.00
	V (2)	-----	161,594.95
	(3)	14,000.00	144,230.00
	VII (1)	-----	11,045.00
Total.....		14,000.00	2,500,691.95
Nicaragua.....	I (1)	-----	62,500.00
	(2)	-----	9,000.00
	IV (1)	-----	1,208.00
	V (2)	-----	480.00
	(3)	-----	870.00
	VII (1)	-----	1,292.00
Total.....			75,350.00
Nigeria.....	I (2)	-----	278.50
	(4)	-----	21.00
	IV (1)	-----	30.25
	(2)	-----	89.04
Total.....			418.79
Northern Rhodesia.....	I (1)	-----	336.80
	(4)	-----	198.27
	IV (1)	-----	25.50
Total.....			560.57
Norway.....	I (1)	-----	70.00
	(2)	-----	450.00
	(4)	-----	36,545.00
	III (1)	-----	712,000.00
	(2)	-----	280.00
	IV (1)	-----	222.00
	(2)	-----	121.00
	V (1)	-----	2,200.00
	(2)	-----	39,604.00
	(3)	-----	1,515.00
Total.....			798,007.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Palestine.....	IV (1)	\$5,991.00	\$5,991.00
	(2)	2,787.40	2,787.40
	V (3)		1,400.00
Total.....		8,778.40	10,178.40
Panama.....	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,000.00
	(4)		6,600.00
	IV (1)		8,804.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)		27,866.00
	(2)		174.00
	(3)		1,380.00
	VII (1)		2,262.46
	(2)		728.00
Total.....			65,422.21
Paraguay.....	I (4)		384.80
	IV (2)		12,150.45
Total.....			12,535.25
Peru.....	IV (1)	32.00	7,582.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		393,138.50
	(2)	10,800.00	24,800.58
	(3)		86,666.00
	VII (1)		2,140.00
	(2)		1,130.50
Total.....		10,832.00	515,698.48
Portugal.....	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00
	V (1)		4,300.00
	(2)		49,269.94
	(3)		61,125.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)		17,000.00
Total.....			133,084.50
Portuguese Guinea.....	I (1)	150.00	150.00
	(4)	8.00	8.00
	IV (1)	26.00	26.00
	(2)	8.00	8.00
Total.....		192.00	192.00
Rumania.....	V (2)		600.00
Saudi Arabia.....	I (1)		260.00
	V (2)		760.00
Total.....			1,020.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		601.60
	(2)	238.50	466.00
	(4)		699.56
	IV (1)		487.30
	(2)		95.52

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Southern Rhodesia—Cont.	V (2)	\$354.26	\$160,680.26
Total.....		592.76	162,930.24
South-West Africa.....	I (4)	217.12	217.12
Spain.....	I (1)		130.00
	(4)		25.00
Total.....			155.00
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		9.12
Surinam.....	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)		323.00
Total.....			11,971.61
Sweden.....	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		233,625.00
	V (2)		91,419.53
	(3)		247,298.00
Total.....			749,649.53
Switzerland.....	IV (1)		20.00
Thailand.....	I (1)		27,905.72
	(4)	5.25	61.77
	III (2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)		18,309.89
	(2)	65.10	310.91
	V (1)		66,250.00
	(2)		19,245.74
	(3)		211,260.00
Total.....		70.35	344,887.57
Trinidad.....	IV (1)		153.00
	V (2)	28.32	322.32
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		2,977.00
	(2)		162.45
Total.....		28.32	22,239.77
Turkey.....	III (2)		5,610.00
	IV (1)		33.00
	(2)		6.20
	V (2)		139,760.00
	VII (2)		116,777.00
Total.....			262,186.20
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)		308.00
	(2)		200,000.00
	(3)		55,500.00
	(4)	33.68	667.61
	III (1)	120,000.00	574,000.00
	IV (1)	12.45	287,422.15
	(2)	163.16	36,420.16

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Union of South Africa—Cont.	V (1)		\$3,344,553.00
	(2)		124,517.28
	(3)		338,260.00
	VII (1)	\$50.00	206.00
	(2)		40,228.00
Total.....		120,259.29	5,002,082.20
Uruguay.....	I (4)	169.49	429.49
	IV (1)	132.30	1,654.30
	(2)	1,138.33	8,025.63
	V (1)		53,600.00
	(2)		100.40
	VII (1)	2,653.88	2,653.88
	(2)		660.00
Total.....		4,094.00	67,123.70
Venezuela.....	I (1)		184.20
	(2)		278.00
	(4)	31.00	100.55
	III (1)		163,970.00
	IV (1)		4,881.60
	(2)		192.70
	V (1)		298,860.00
	(2)	1,698.00	66,515.30
	(3)	11,000.00	137,270.05
	VII (1)	1,627.46	16,884.45
	(2)	5.00	21,132.40
Total.....		14,361.46	710,269.20
Windward Islands.....	IV (2)		10.00
	VII (2)		135.37
Total.....			145.37
Yugoslavia.....	V (2)		9,411.75
	(3)		30,780.00
Total.....			40,191.75
Grand total.....		192,867,727.14	753,898,955.40

During the month of October, 419 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of 4,035 such licenses issued during the current year.

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940 up to and including the month of October under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Angola.....	I (4)		\$24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		620.00
Total.....			3,844.00
Argentina.....	I (2)		24,095.50
	(4)		240.00
	(5)		2,418.00
	III (2)		5,142.00
	IV (1)	\$2,451.00	10,903.00
	(2)	3,738.00	10,242.00
	V (1)		40,025.00
	(2)	25,399.00	162,141.48
	(3)		290,713.50
	VII (1)	19,845.00	19,874.84
	(2)	1,173.00	68,490.31
Total.....		52,606.00	634,285.63
Australia.....	I (1)		1,010.53
	(4)		458.08
	III (1)	103,460.00	7,961,325.00
	IV (1)		136.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		13,296.00
	(2)	49,901.00	570,799.00
	(3)	64,937.00	1,024,013.00
	VII (1)		33,474.86
Total.....		218,298.00	9,605,022.02
Bahrein Islands.....	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total.....			19.16
Belgium.....	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		49,450.00
	(4)		28,809.79
	III (1)		1,146,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		5,807.00
	(3)		119,997.00
Total.....			1,371,094.79
Bermuda.....	I (1)		48.00
	(4)		16.00
	IV (2)		74.84
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)		2,500.00
Total.....			10,638.84
Bolivia.....	I (4)	21.00	1,774.00
	IV (2)	243.00	1,528.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)		1,041.69
	(3)		58,741.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Bolivia—Continued.	VII (1)	\$141.36	\$2,023.24
	(2)		1.50
Total.....		405.36	84,109.43
Brazil.....	I (1)	562.00	1,773.00
	(2)	3,050.00	8,488.00
	(3)	5,000.00	14,225.00
	(4)	194.00	17,071.00
	III (1)		568,450.00
	IV (1)	17,580.00	49,939.75
	(2)	5,354.00	27,135.14
	V (1)	18,869.00	684,941.00
	(2)	11,065.20	129,388.83
	(3)	80,566.00	305,689.25
	VII (2)		2.00
Total.....		142,240.20	1,807,102.97
British Guiana.....	IV (2)	7.50	14.32
	V (3)		2,500.00
	VII (1)	115.52	1,224.36
	(2)		1,680.00
Total.....		123.02	5,418.68
British Honduras.....	IV (1)		15.00
	(2)		18.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....			270.50
Burma.....	I (1)		90.00
	(2)		400.00
	(4)		229.54
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)	92.78	142.00
Total.....		92.78	1,333.54
Canada.....	I (1)	11,990.66	673,450.75
	(2)	28,411.97	166,283.44
	(3)	2,064.00	40,883.00
	(4)	54,177.96	382,327.62
	(5)		94,654.00
	(6)	51,600.00	51,600.00
	III (1)	1,929,334.00	9,448,827.00
	(2)		248,581.31
	IV (1)	15,122.75	63,262.01
	(2)	1,843.66	75,842.96
	V (1)	5,000.00	545,496.57
	(2)	310,704.65	1,920,414.99
	(3)	510,944.50	4,481,959.10
	VI (2)	45.00	36,098.00
	VII (1)	30,589.25	176,047.13
	(2)	11,286.00	102,431.89
Total.....		2,963,114.40	18,508,189.77
Chile.....	I (2)		3,040.00
	(4)		37,154.00
	(5)		5,300.00
	(6)		3,630.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Chile—Continued.	IV (1)		\$54,054.00
	(2)		5,747.80
	V (1)		6,800.00
	(2)		3,407.50
	(3)		52,678.00
	VII (1)		15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total.....			184,433.45
China.....	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)		468,005.00
	(3)		850.00
	(4)		23,753.00
	III (1)		1,782,445.57
	(2)	\$3,060.64	21,574.64
	IV (1)		268.60
	(2)		5,649.00
	V (1)	62,000.00	176,600.00
	(2)	118,239.55	1,638,697.05
	(3)	881,217.00	1,474,508.00
	VII (1)		334,724.00
	(2)		342,000.00
Total.....		1,064,517.19	6,270,418.86
Colombia.....	I (1)		30.00
	(4)		177.00
	IV (1)	293.00	2,228.20
	(2)		2,049.76
	V (1)		348,350.00
	(2)	1,730.00	14,281.00
	(3)		44,956.00
	VII (1)		1,027.00
	(2)		4,905.00
Total.....		2,023.00	418,003.96
Costa Rica.....	I (4)	1,288.00	1,292.00
	IV (1)	5,393.20	5,530.50
	(2)	365.00	564.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		22,057.00
	(3)	3,000.00	31,976.00
	VII (1)		2,235.28
	(2)		51.00
Total.....		10,046.20	88,706.01
Cuba.....	I (2)		70.00
	(4)	35,157.00	62,043.00
	III (1)		43,350.00
	IV (1)	870.00	3,315.50
	(2)	2,872.00	14,074.00
	V (1)	3,894.50	11,594.50
	(2)	30.60	8,925.60
	(3)		12,874.00
	VII (1)	962.80	6,513.72
	(2)		751.00
Total.....		43,286.90	163,513.32
Curaçao.....	I (1)	6,487.20	7,072.20
	(4)	16.50	2,141.89

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Curaçao—Continued.	IV (1)	\$116.40	\$1,409.90
	(2)	14.70	610.96
	V (1)	857.00	104,832.00
	(2)		4,283.26
	(3)	2,000.00	55,150.00
	VII (2)		22.50
Total.....		9,491.80	175,822.71
Dominican Republic.....	I (2)		210.00
	IV (1)	2,118.50	2,972.50
	(2)	331.32	846.32
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total.....		2,449.82	6,130.62
Ecuador.....	I (1)		208.52
	(4)		238.00
	IV (1)		191.00
	(2)		17,090.00
	V (2)	1,025.00	2,047.00
	VII (1)		225.00
	(2)		900.00
Total.....		1,025.00	20,899.52
Egypt.....	I (3)		2,680.00
	(4)		26.21
	IV (1)		53,519.00
	(2)		989.31
	V (2)		60.00
Total.....			57,274.52
El Salvador.....	I (1)		125,052.00
	(4)		1,233.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)	24.00	6,460.40
	V (1)	1,700.00	1,700.00
	(2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total.....		1,724.00	161,446.40
Fiji.....	I (4)	81.00	81.00
Finland.....	I (1)		325.50
	(2)		184,310.00
	(3)		494,980.00
	(4)		1,364,078.89
	III (1)		2,321,496.00
	IV (1)		951.50
	(2)	141.02	141.02
	V (2)	4,584.00	134,764.00
	(3)		1,200,063.00
	VII (2)	83,400.00	571,019.00
Total.....		88,125.02	6,272,098.91
France.....	I (1)		78.00
	(2)		1,202,979.71
	(3)		41,323.00
	(4)		593,495.80

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
France—Continued.	III (1)		\$53,907,979.00
	(2)		20,845.00
	IV (2)		268,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		3,927,169.82
	(3)		10,345,538.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total.....			71,010,318.03
French Indochina.....	I (4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total.....			3,898.00
French West Africa.....	I (4)		33.83
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)	\$383,000.00	4,996,830.00
	(2)	964,288.25	10,307,054.52
	(3)	52,330.00	2,507,529.20
	(4)	828,757.00	16,390,561.23
	(5)	840,672.00	1,774,988.60
	III (1)	10,177,776.00	60,601,794.00
	(2)		22,001.00
	IV (1)	45,558.15	610,514.01
	(2)	394,791.74	1,108,261.29
	V (1)		68,000.00
	(2)	938,342.00	5,628,996.79
	(3)	6,181,705.00	19,768,679.48
	VII (1)	71,181.00	8,198,976.06
	(2)	14,012.50	2,978,377.50
Total.....		20,892,413.64	134,962,563.68
Greece.....	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		85,850.00
Total.....			86,050.00
Greenland.....	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
	IV (1)		540.00
	(2)		105.00
Total.....			10,645.00
Guatemala.....	I (1)		37.00
	(4)		12.00
	IV (1)	27.00	186.00
	(2)		1,336.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)		5,164.00
Total.....		27.00	6,961.80
Haiti.....	IV (1)		1,601.35
	(2)		23.00
	VII (1)		24.80
	(2)		6.00
Total.....			1,654.65

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Honduras.....	I (1)	\$27.90	\$27.90
	(4)		406.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		1,521.00
	V (1)		110,000.00
	(2)		3,213.00
	VII (2)		391.00
Total.....		27.90	115,946.90
Hong Kong.....	I (1)		1,158.50
	(2)	938.00	938.00
	(4)	680.00	692.00
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	V (2)	13,370.00	18,566.00
	(3)		16,550.00
Total.....		14,988.00	45,267.50
Iceland.....	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		363.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total.....			11,001.00
India.....	I (1)	340.25	3,241.20
	(4)	309.91	7,959.60
	IV (1)	26.00	3,605.64
	(2)		1,145.60
	V (1)		67,500.00
	(2)		1,499.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)	2,582.00	3,511.00
Total.....		3,258.16	89,462.44
Iran.....	V (1)	51,540.00	51,540.00
	(2)	93.00	93.00
Total.....		51,633.00	51,633.00
Iraq.....	III (1)		694,963.00
	(2)		27,165.00
	IV (1)		94.37
	(2)		25.85
Total.....			722,248.22
Ireland.....	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		33,380.00
Total.....			153,473.60
Jamaica.....	IV (1)		346.00
	(2)	13.95	41.45
Total.....		13.95	387.45
Japan.....	V (2)		4,143.00
Kenya.....	IV (1)		618.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Latvia.....	V (3)		\$18,077.00
Mauritius.....	I (1)		251.45
	(4)		337.28
Total.....			588.73
Mexico.....	I (1)	\$60.00	116.00
	(4)		30.26
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	1,930.00	17,282.30
	(2)		1,023.20
	V (1)	48,400.00	499,082.40
	(2)	376.00	4,666.00
	(3)	21,850.00	36,355.00
	VI (2)		175.50
	VII (1)	1,093.25	17,705.75
	(2)	725.00	56,232.00
Total.....		74,434.25	632,780.91
Mozambique.....	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)	1,200.00	283,200.00
	(2)	8,190.00	15,494.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total.....		9,390.00	354,674.61
Netherlands.....	I (2)		26,653.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	III (2)		9,674.00
	V (1)		107,740.00
	(2)		163,472.50
	(3)		187,137.50
Total.....			494,879.50
Netherlands Indies.....	I (1)		108.56
	(2)	8,526.00	117,473.00
	(4)	493,791.85	517,393.72
	(5)	136,771.00	534,464.00
	III (1)	232,320.00	2,000,150.00
	(2)		740.00
	IV (1)	23,786.40	76,305.75
	(2)	2,708.98	16,842.67
	V (1)		334,677.00
	(2)	8,758.00	310,097.50
	(3)	31,000.00	245,947.00
	VI (1)		4,950.00
	VII (1)		338.80
	(2)	25,500.00	230,409.30
Total.....		963,162.23	4,449,897.30
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland.....	I (1)	11.10	129.60
	(4)	2.17	302.41
	IV (1)		1,934.50
	(2)		240.32
Total.....		13.27	2,606.83

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		\$17. 25
	V (2)		2, 500. 00
Total			2, 517. 25
New Zealand	I (4)	\$89, 595. 00	150, 332. 00
	IV (1)		202. 00
	V (2)	67. 00	2, 438. 15
	(3)	14, 000. 00	16, 540. 00
	VII (1)		11, 386. 00
Total		103, 662. 00	189, 898. 15
Nicaragua	I (1)		34, 827. 00
	(2)		8, 267. 00
	(4)		1, 264. 00
	IV (1)	1, 183. 00	1, 208. 00
	(2)		4, 035. 00
	V (2)		480. 00
	(3)		870. 00
	VII (1)		1, 292. 00
Total		1, 183. 00	52, 243. 00
Nigeria	I (2)		278. 50
	(4)		33. 00
	IV (1)		30. 00
	(2)		88. 00
Total			429. 50
Northern Rhodesia	I (1)	336. 80	336. 80
	(4)	198. 27	198. 27
	IV (1)		25. 50
Total		535. 07	560. 57
Norway	I (1)		70. 00
	(2)		285. 00
	(4)		36, 493. 20
	III (1)		1, 354, 114. 00
	(2)		280. 00
	IV (1)		30. 00
	(2)		137. 00
	V (1)		2, 300. 00
	(2)		644. 00
Total			1, 394, 253. 20
Palestine	V (3)		1, 400. 00
Panama	I (1)		12, 500. 00
	(2)		3, 900. 00
	(4)		8, 700. 00
	IV (1)		8, 781. 75
	(2)		1, 207. 00
	V (1)		21, 807. 13
	(2)		174. 00
	(3)		1, 447. 00
	VII (1)		2, 920. 60
	(2)		728. 00
Total			62, 165. 48

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Paraguay	I (4)		\$384. 80
	IV (2)		11, 215. 45
Total			11, 600. 25
Peru	IV (1)	\$32. 00	7, 582. 90
	(2)		240. 00
	V (1)		387, 810. 00
	(2)	3, 075. 00	22, 711. 00
	(3)	8, 171. 00	86, 891. 00
	VII (1)		2, 140. 00
	(2)		1, 131. 00
Total		11, 278. 00	508, 505. 90
Portugal	I (1)		51. 80
	(4)		44. 00
	III (1)		877, 298. 00
	IV (1)		30. 00
	(2)		422. 00
	V (1)		4, 663. 00
	(2)		44, 235. 91
	(3)		54, 265. 00
	VII (1)		841. 76
	(2)		17, 000. 00
Total			998, 851. 47
Portuguese Guinea	I (1)	126. 00	126. 00
	(4)	16. 00	16. 00
	IV (1)	27. 00	27. 00
	(2)	6. 00	6. 00
Total		175. 00	175. 00
Rumania	V (2)		600. 00
Saudi Arabia	V (2)		760. 00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		495. 60
	(2)		227. 50
	(4)	293. 06	645. 56
	IV (1)	77. 30	159. 30
	(2)	35. 00	156. 04
	V (2)	86, 007. 00	110, 632. 00
Total		86, 412. 36	112, 316. 00
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9. 12
Surinam	I (2)		11, 644. 50
	(4)		1. 64
	IV (2)		2. 47
	VII (1)	193. 80	516. 80
Total		193. 80	12, 165. 41
Sweden	I (2)		108, 000. 00
	(4)		65, 307. 00
	III (1)		3, 724, 925. 00
	(2)		4, 000. 00
	IV (2)		178, 001. 00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Sweden—Continued.	V (1)		\$65,000.00
	(2)		212,923.98
	(3)		247,267.00
Total.....			4,605,423.98
Thailand.....	I (1)	\$6,304.00	6,427.37
	(4)	13.03	23.35
	III (2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)		16,380.89
	(2)	37.12	94.51
	V (1)	30,950.00	66,250.00
	(2)	1,467.00	14,482.00
	(3)		193,120.00
Total.....		38,771.15	298,321.96
Trinidad.....	IV (1)		153.00
	(2)		18.00
	V (2)	20.00	3,114.00
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)	2,125.00	2,977.00
	(2)		162.45
Total.....		2,145.00	25,049.45
Turkey.....	I (2)		148,135.00
	(5)		158,750.00
	III (1)		1,191,084.00
	(2)	379.00	17,449.00
	IV (1)		14,236.00
	(2)		1,306.20
	V (2)		301,880.10
	(3)		70,344.00
	VII (2)		117,478.00
Total.....		379.00	2,020,662.30
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)		296.00
	(4)	13.00	878.93
	III (1)		454,000.00
	IV (1)	50,000.00	154,686.70
	(2)	7,250.00	10,882.00
	V (1)	770,378.00	1,181,606.00
	(2)	4,800.00	45,046.64
	(3)	48,705.00	208,380.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,064.00
Total.....		881,146.00	2,095,696.27
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V (3)	21,976.00	142,488.00
Uruguay.....	I (4)		299.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)		5,607.30
	V (1)		35,104.00
	(2)		100.40
	VII (1)	2,653.88	2,653.88
	(2)		660.00
Total.....		2,653.88	45,946.58

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		October 1940	10 months ending October 31, 1940
Venezuela.....	I (1)		\$111.40
	(2)		246.00
	(4)		39.00
	III (1)		167,970.00
	IV (1)		3,316.60
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)	\$60,000.00	163,783.00
	(2)	23,533.30	64,588.30
	(3)	29,192.00	127,323.00
	VII (1)	2,155.09	17,014.08
	(2)		15,890.40
Total.....		123,880.39	560,473.23
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)		26,806.75
	(3)		31,080.00
Total.....			120,886.75
Grand total.....		27,883,401.74	272,344,098.23

ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of October 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Argentina.....	I (1)	\$27.55	\$27.55
Canada.....	I (1)	100.00	
	(2)	63,835.00	
	(4)	115.25	
	V (2)	250.00	65,677.62
	(3)	1,377.37	
Great Britain.....	I (5)	5.00	5.00
Mexico.....	V (2)	1,600.00	5,200.00
	(3)	4,600.00	
Spain.....	I (2)	72.50	72.50
Total.....			71,982.67

During the month of October, 16 import licenses were issued, making a total of 179 such licenses issued during the current year.

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of

the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), pp. 58-59].

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with Article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitro-

glycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar non-toxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during October 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Sections	Value	Total
36.....	(1)	\$729.50	\$14,342.46
	(2)	96.38	
	(3)	9,144.54	
	(5)	4,372.04	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during October 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$272.00	\$12,253.23
(2).....	46.88	
(3).....	5,543.08	
(5).....	6,391.27	

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

No licenses authorizing the exportation of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, were applied for or issued during the month of October 1940.

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of October 1940, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Oxygen Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Canada.....	868	\$36.00
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Compania Marx, S. A.	Mexico.....	4	2.50
The Cheney Chemical Co.	Mazza & Cia.....	Argentina.....	60	15.00
The Linde Air Products Co.	Claude Neon General Advertising, Ltd.	Canada.....	.1765	30.00

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Ungar & Cia.....	Argentina.....	35	\$111.60
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Lutz, Ferrando & Cia., Ltd.	Brazil.....	20	5.20
Dayton, Price & Co., Ltd.	Industrial Supplies, Ltd.	New Zealand..	¾	16.00
Dayton, Price & Co., Ltd.	Industrial Supplies, Ltd.	New Zealand..	1¾	48.00

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

COMMERCE

Trade Agreement With Switzerland (Executive Agreement Series No. 90)

The President on November 28, 1940 signed a proclamation terminating in part, as of January 1, 1941, the concession on handkerchiefs contained in item 1529 (b) of schedule II of the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Switzerland signed January 9, 1936. The effect of the proclamation will be to exclude from the benefit of the reduced rates of duty provided for in this item handkerchiefs appliquéd by hand or having drawn work made by hand.

The action taken by the President was based on article XVI of the agreement, by which each country has reserved the right, after consultation with the Government of the other country, to withdraw or to modify the concession granted on any article, if, as a result of the extension of the concession to third countries, such countries obtain the major benefit of the concession and in consequence thereof an unduly large increase in imports takes place.

It has been ascertained that imports into the United States of handkerchiefs included in item 1529 (b) of schedule II of the agreement have

been in major part from countries other than Switzerland and that imports of these handkerchiefs have increased very considerably over the levels obtaining before the entry into effect of the reduced duties established pursuant to the agreement. Imports into the United States from all countries of handkerchiefs included in item 1529 (b) of schedule II of the agreement increased in number from 1,767,000 in the period February 15 to December 31, 1936 to 18,460,000 in the calendar year 1938 and 9,865,000 in 1939. Of these imports the percentage imported from countries other than Switzerland in the three periods referred to was 85, 95, and 80 percent, respectively. Comparable figures for years preceding February 15, 1936 are not available. The increased imports have consisted primarily of hand-ornamented handkerchiefs.

Under the proclamation, the rates of duty specified in item 1529 (b) of the trade agreement will, on and after January 1, 1941, apply only to the following:

- 1529 (b) Handkerchiefs, wholly or in part of machine-made lace; handkerchiefs embroidered (whether with a plain or fancy initial, monogram, or otherwise, and whether or not the embroidery is on a scal-

loped edge), tamboured, appliqué, or from which threads have been omitted, drawn, punched, or cut, and with threads introduced after weaving to finish or ornament the openwork, not including one row of straight hemstitching adjoining the hem; any of the foregoing, finished or unfinished, which contain no hand-made lace, which are not embroidered, tamboured, or appliqué in any part by hand, from which threads have not been omitted, drawn, punched, or cut by hand, and having no threads introduced by hand to finish or ornament the openwork:

Composed wholly or in chief value of cotton. 2¢ each and 30% ad val.

Composed wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton:

If finished and valued at 80 cents or more per dozen..... 2¢ each and 30% ad val.

If unhemmed and without any finished edge, and valued at 45 cents or more per dozen..... 2¢ each and 30% ad val.

Provided, That no handkerchiefs which were provided for in item 1529 (b) of schedule II of the trade agreement between the United States of America and Switzerland, as proclaimed by the President of the United States of America on January 9, 1936, shall be excluded from classification under this item by reason of incidental handwork necessary to finish the machine work or to mend or correct defects.

The duty on handkerchiefs excluded from the concession by the proclamation will revert to the rates provided for in the Tariff Act.

Trade Agreement With Venezuela (Executive Agreement Series No. 180)

A supplementary proclamation was issued by the President on November 27, 1940 declaring that the definitive trade agreement with Venezuela signed November 6, 1939 will enter into full force on December 14, 1940.

The trade agreement was proclaimed by the President on November 16, 1939. Under the terms of a *modus vivendi* with Venezuela also signed on November 6, 1939, the substantive provisions of the agreement have been applied provisionally by the two countries since December 16, 1939. In accordance with the provisions of article XIX of the definitive agreement, it will enter into full force on December 14, 1940, as the result of the exchange, on November 14, 1940, of the President's proclamation of November 16, 1939 and the instrument of ratification of the Government of the United States of Venezuela executed July 24, 1940.

PROMOTION OF PEACE

Treaties With Australia, Canada, and New Zealand Amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace With Great Britain, signed September 15, 1914³

On November 26, 1940 the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification by the President of the three treaties between the United States and Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, respectively, signed on September 6, 1940, amending in their application to each of those dominions the provisions which concern the organization of commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington on September 15, 1914.

³ See the *Bulletin* of September 7, 1940 (vol. III, no. 63), page 207.

**Treaty With the Union of South Africa
Amending the Treaty for the Advance-
ment of Peace With Great Britain, signed
September 15, 1914 ***

On November 26, 1940, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the treaty between the United States and the Union of South Africa, signed on April 2, 1940, amending in their application to the Union of South Africa the provisions which concern the organization of commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed September 15, 1914.

CONCILIATION

Conciliation Treaty With Liberia

On November 26, 1940, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the Conciliation Treaty between the United States and Liberia signed on August 21, 1939.

EXTRADITION

**Supplementary Extradition Treaties With
Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Switzer-
land**

On November 26, 1940 the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification by the President of the supplementary extradition treaties between the United States and Ecuador, signed September 22, 1939; Guatemala, signed February 20, 1940; Mexico, signed August 16, 1939; and Switzerland, signed January 31, 1940.

CUSTOMS

**Agreement With Brazil for Reciprocal
Customs Privileges for Diplomatic and
Consular Personnel**

By an exchange of notes dated October 11, 1940, an agreement was entered into between the United States and Brazil which provides, on a basis of reciprocity, that the diplomatic and consular representatives of each country accredited to the other country, and the clerical personnel attached to their respective offices

who are nationals of the United States and of Brazil, will be permitted to import, free from the payment of duties, articles for their personal use, if they are not engaged in any other private occupation for gain and if the article is not one the importation of which is prohibited by the laws of the United States or by the laws of Brazil.

AGRICULTURE

**Inter-American Coffee Marketing
Agreement**

On November 28, 1940, fifteen American republics, including the United States, signed an agreement providing for the orderly marketing of coffee. The ceremony took place at the Pan American Union.

The American republics that signed the agreement are United States of America, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela.

The principal object of the agreement, which was drafted by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, is to allocate equitably the market of the United States and that of the rest of the world among the various coffee-producing countries through the adoption of basic annual export quotas for each country. An unprecedented step in the economic history of the American republics, this agreement is the first of its kind ever entered into by these countries. The study of the coffee problem was entrusted to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee by a resolution of the recent Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics (resolution XXV *).

The Chairman of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, Mr. Sumner Welles, declared that the new coffee agreement is another practical achievement in the field of inter-American relations. He expressed gratification at the effective labors of the committee charged with the negotiation of this agreement and emphasized the high spirit

* See the *Bulletin* of April 6, 1940 (vol. II, no. 41), page 385.

* See the *Bulletin* of August 24, 1940 (vol. III, no. 6), p. 141.

of cooperation and helpfulness shown by the delegates of all the participating countries. The Inter-American Coffee Marketing Agreement, he said, may well be considered as another concrete manifestation of the broad principles of hemispheric cooperation laid down in recent conferences of the American republics.

The text of the agreement is printed below:

The Governments of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States of America and Venezuela,

CONSIDERING THAT

in view of the unbalanced situation in the international trade in coffee affecting the economy of the Western Hemisphere, it is necessary and desirable to take steps to promote the orderly marketing of coffee, with a view to assuring terms of trade equitable for both producers and consumers by adjusting the supply to demand,

Have accordingly agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

In order to allocate equitably the market of the United States of America for coffee among the various coffee producing countries, the following quotas are adopted as basic annual quotas for the exportation of coffee to the United States of America from the other countries participating in this Agreement:

<i>Producing Country</i>	<i>Bags of 60 Kilograms Net, or Equivalent Quantities</i>
Brazil.....	9,300,000
Colombia.....	3,150,000
Costa Rica.....	200,000
Cuba.....	80,000
Dominican Republic.....	120,000
Ecuador.....	150,000
El Salvador.....	600,000
Guatemala.....	535,000
Haiti.....	275,000
Honduras.....	20,000
Mexico.....	475,000
Nicaragua.....	195,000
Peru.....	25,000
Venezuela.....	420,000
Total.....	15,545,000

For the control of the quotas for the United States market, the official import statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce shall be used.

ARTICLE II

The following quotas have been adopted as basic annual quotas for the exportation of coffee to the market outside the United States from the other countries participating in this Agreement:

<i>Producing Country</i>	<i>Bags of 60 Kilograms Net, or Equivalent Quantities</i>
Brazil.....	7,813,000
Colombia.....	1,079,000
Costa Rica.....	242,000
Cuba.....	62,000
Dominican Republic.....	138,000
Ecuador.....	89,000
El Salvador.....	527,000
Guatemala.....	312,000
Haiti.....	327,000
Honduras.....	21,000
Mexico.....	239,000
Nicaragua.....	114,000
Peru.....	43,000
Venezuela.....	606,000
Total.....	11,612,000

ARTICLE III

The Inter-American Coffee Board provided for in Article IX of this Agreement shall have the authority to increase or decrease the quotas for the United States market in order to adjust supplies to estimated requirements. No such increase or decrease shall be made oftener than once every six months nor shall any change at any one time exceed 5 percent of the basic quotas specified in Article I. The total increase or decrease in the first quota year shall not exceed 5 percent of such basic quotas. Any increase or decrease in the quotas shall remain in effect until superseded by a new change in quotas, and the quotas for any quota year shall be calculated by applying to the basic quotas the weighted average of the changes made by the Board during the same year. Except as provided in Articles IV, V and VII, the percentage of each of the participating countries in the total quantity of coffee which these coun-

tries may export to the United States market shall be maintained unchanged.

The Board shall also have the authority to increase or decrease the export quotas for the market outside the United States to the extent that it deems necessary to adjust supplies to estimated requirements, maintaining unchanged the percentage of each of the participating countries in the total quantity of coffee to be exported to that market, except as provided in Articles IV, V and VII. Nevertheless, the Board shall not have the authority to distribute these quotas among determined countries or regions of the market outside the United States.

ARTICLE IV

Each producing country participating in this Agreement undertakes to limit its coffee exports to the United States of America during each quota year, to its respective export quota.

In the event that, due to unforeseen circumstances, a country's total exports of coffee to the United States of America exceed in any quota year its export quota for the United States market, that quota for the following year shall be decreased by the amount of the excess.

If any producing country participating in this Agreement has exported in any quota year less than its quota for the United States market, the Board may increase that country's quota for the immediately following quota year by an amount equal to the deficiency for the preceding quota year, up to the limit of 10 percent of the quota for such previous year.

The provisions of this Article shall also apply to the export quotas for the market outside the United States.

Any exportation of coffee to the market outside the United States which may be lost by fire, inundation or any other accident, before arriving at any foreign port, shall not be charged against the quota of the respective country corresponding to the date of shipment, provided that the loss is duly established before the Inter-American Coffee Board.

ARTICLE V

In view of the possibility of changes in the demand for coffee of a particular origin in the

market outside the United States, the Board is empowered, by a two-thirds vote, to transfer, on the request of any participating country, a part of that country's quota for the United States market to its quota for the market outside the United States in order to bring about a better balance between supply and demand in special types of coffee. In such cases, the Board is authorized to make up the resulting deficiency in the total quota for the United States market by increasing the quotas of the other producing countries participating in this Agreement in proportion to their basic quotas.

ARTICLE VI

Each producing country participating in this Agreement shall take all measures necessary on its part for the execution and operation of this Agreement and shall issue for each coffee shipment an official document certifying that the shipment is within the corresponding quota fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VII

The Government of the United States of America shall take all measures necessary on its part for the execution and operation of this Agreement and shall limit, during each quota year, the entry for consumption into the United States of America of coffee produced in the countries listed in Article I to the quotas as established in the said Article or as modified pursuant to other provisions of this Agreement, it being understood that notice of any modified quotas will be communicated by the Board to the Governments of the countries participating in this Agreement.

The Government of the United States of America also undertakes to limit the total entry for consumption of coffee produced in countries other than those listed in Article I of this Agreement to a basic annual quota of 355,000 bags of 60 kilograms net or equivalent quantities. The quota on such coffee shall be increased or decreased by the same proportion and at the same time as the global quota of the participating countries for the United States market.

In the event that due to unforeseen circum-

stances any quota is exceeded during any quota year, that quota for the following year shall be decreased by the amount of the excess.

ARTICLE VIII

In the event that there should be foreseen an imminent shortage of coffee in the United States market in relation to its requirements, the Inter-American Coffee Board shall have the authority, as an emergency measure, to increase the quotas for the United States market, in proportion to the basic quotas, up to the quantity necessary to satisfy these requirements even though in this manner the limits specified in Article III may be exceeded. Any member of the Board may request such an increase and the increase may be authorized by a one-third vote of the Board.

When, owing to special circumstances, it may be necessary for the purposes of the present Agreement to reduce the quotas for the United States market by a percentage greater than that established in Article III, the Inter-American Coffee Board shall also have the authority to exceed the percentage of reduction beyond the limits established by the said Article III, provided that this is approved by the unanimous vote of the Board.

ARTICLE IX

The present Agreement shall be under the administration of a Board, which shall be known as the "Inter-American Coffee Board", and which shall be composed of delegates representing the Governments of the participating countries.

Each Government shall appoint a delegate to the Board upon approval of the Agreement. In the absence of the delegate of any participating country, his Government shall appoint an alternate who shall act in place of the delegate. Subsequent appointments shall be communicated by the respective Governments to the Chairman of the Board.

The Board shall elect from among its members a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who shall hold office for such period as it may determine.

The seat of the Board shall be in Washington, D. C.

ARTICLE X

The Board shall have the following powers and duties in addition to those specifically set forth in other Articles of this Agreement:

(a) The general administration of the present Agreement;

(b) To appoint any employees that it may consider necessary and determine their powers, duties, compensation and duration of employment;

(c) To appoint an Executive Committee and such other permanent or temporary committees as it considers advisable, and to determine their functions and duties;

(d) To approve an annual budget of expenses and fix the amount to be contributed by each participating Government in accordance with the principles laid down in Article XIII;

(e) To seek such information as it may deem necessary to the proper operation and administration of this Agreement; and to publish such information as it may consider desirable;

(f) To make an annual report covering all of its activities and any other matters of interest in connection with this Agreement at the end of each quota year. This report shall be transmitted to each of the participating Governments.

ARTICLE XI

The Board shall undertake, as soon as possible, a study of the problem of coffee surpluses in the producing countries participating in this Agreement, and shall also take appropriate steps with a view to working out satisfactory methods of financing the storage of such surpluses in cases where such action is urgently needed to stabilize the coffee industry. Upon request, the Board shall assist and advise any participating Government which may desire to negotiate loans in connection with the operation of this Agreement. The Board is also authorized to render assistance in matters relating to the classification, storage and handling of coffee.

ARTICLE XII

The Board shall appoint a Secretary and take all other necessary measures to establish a Secre-

tariat which shall be entirely free and independent of any other national or international organization and institution.

ARTICLE XIII

The expenses of delegates to the Board shall be defrayed by their respective Governments. All other expenses necessary for the administration of the present Agreement, including those of the Secretariat, shall be met by annual contributions of the Governments of the participating countries. The total amount, manner and time of payment shall be determined by the Board by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes. The contribution of each Government shall be proportionate to the total of its respective basic quotas, except that the Government of the United States of America will accept as its contribution an amount equal to 33½ percent of the total required contribution.

ARTICLE XIV

Regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October. Special meetings shall be called by the Chairman at any other time at his discretion, or upon written request of delegates representing not less than five of the participating Governments, or fifteen percent of the quotas specified in Article I, or one third of the votes established in Article XV. Notice of all special meetings shall be communicated to the delegates not less than three days before the date fixed for the meeting.

The presence of delegates representing not less than 75 percent of the total votes of all the participating Governments shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for a meeting. Any participating Government may, through its delegate, by written notice to the Chairman, appoint the delegate of another participating Government to represent it and to vote on its behalf at any meeting of the Board.

Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, decisions of the Board shall be taken by a simple majority of the votes, it being understood that, in every case, the computation shall

be calculated on the basis of the total votes of all the participating Governments.

ARTICLE XV

The votes to be exercised by the delegates of the participating Governments shall be as follows:

Brazil.....	9
Colombia.....	8
Costa Rica.....	1
Cuba.....	1
Dominican Republic.....	1
Ecuador.....	1
El Salvador.....	1
Guatemala.....	1
Haiti.....	1
Honduras.....	1
Mexico.....	1
Nicaragua.....	1
Peru.....	1
United States of America.....	12
Venezuela.....	1
Total.....	36

ARTICLE XVI

The official reports of the Board to the participating Governments shall be written in the four official languages of the Pan American Union.

ARTICLE XVII

The participating Governments agree to maintain, in so far as possible, the normal and usual operation of the coffee trade.

ARTICLE XVIII

The Board is authorized to appoint advisory committees in the important markets, to the end that consumers, importers and distributors of green and roasted coffee, as well as other interested persons, may be given an opportunity to express their views concerning the operation of the program established under this Agreement.

ARTICLE XIX

If the delegate of any participating Government alleges that any participating Government has failed to comply with the obligations of the present Agreement, the Board shall de-

cide whether any infringement of the Agreement has taken place, and, if so, what measures shall be recommended to correct the situation arising therefrom.

ARTICLE XX

The present Agreement shall be deposited with the Pan American Union at Washington, which shall transmit authentic certified copies thereof to the signatory Governments.

The Agreement shall be ratified or approved by each of the signatory Governments in accordance with its legal requirements and shall come into force when the instruments of ratification or approval of all the signatory Governments have been deposited with the Pan American Union. As soon as possible after the deposit of any ratification the Pan American Union shall inform each of the signatory Governments thereof.

If, within ninety days from the date of signature of this Agreement, the instruments of ratification or approval of all the signatory Governments have not been deposited, the Governments which have deposited their instruments of ratification or approval may put the Agreement into force among themselves by means of a Protocol. Such Protocol shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall furnish certified copies thereof to each of the Governments on behalf of which the Protocol or the present Agreement was signed.

ARTICLE XXI

As long as the present Agreement remains in force, it shall prevail over provisions inconsistent therewith which may be contained in any other agreement previously concluded between any of the participating Governments. Upon the termination of the present Agreement, all the provisions which may have been temporarily suspended by virtue of this Agreement shall automatically again become operative unless they have been definitively terminated for other reasons.

ARTICLE XXII

The present Agreement shall apply, on the part of the United States of America, to the

customs territory of the United States. Exports to the United States of America and quotas for the United States market shall be understood to refer to the customs territory of the United States.

ARTICLE XXIII

For the purpose of this Agreement the following definitions are adopted:

(1) "Quota year" means the period of twelve months beginning October 1, and ending September 30 of the following calendar year.

(2) "Producing countries participating in this Agreement" means all participating countries except the United States of America.

(3) "The Board" means the Inter-American Coffee Board provided for in Article IX.

ARTICLE XXIV

Subject to the eventuality covered by Article XXV, the present Agreement shall remain in force until October 1, 1943.

Not less than one year prior to October 1, 1943 the Board shall make recommendations to the participating Governments as to the continuation or otherwise of the Agreement. The recommendations, if in favor of continuation, may suggest amendments to the Agreement.

Each participating Government shall signify to the Board its acceptance or rejection of the recommendations referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph within six months after the date of the receipt of such recommendations. This period may be extended by the Board.

If said recommendations are accepted by all the participating Governments, the participating Governments undertake to take such measures as may be necessary to carry out said recommendations. The Board shall draw up a declaration certifying the terms of said recommendations and their acceptance by all the participating Governments, and the present Agreement shall be deemed to be amended in accordance with this declaration as from the date specified therein. A certified copy of the declaration together with a certified copy of the Agreement as amended shall be communicated

to the Pan American Union and to each of the participating Governments.

The same procedure for making amendments or for the continuation of the Agreement may be followed at any other time.

ARTICLE XXV

Any of the participating Governments may withdraw from the present Agreement after prior notification of one year to the Pan American Union which shall promptly inform the Board. If one or more participating Governments representing 20 percent or more of the total quotas specified in Article I of this Agreement withdraw therefrom, the Agreement will thereupon terminate.

ARTICLE XXVI

In the event that because of special and extraordinary circumstances the Board should

believe that the period fixed by Article XXIV for the duration of this Agreement might be reduced, it shall immediately notify all the participating Governments which, by unanimous agreement, may decide to terminate this Agreement prior to October 1, 1943.

TRANSITORY ARTICLE

All coffee entered for consumption into the United States of America between October 1, 1940 and September 30, 1941, both inclusive, shall be charged against the quotas for the first quota year.

All coffee exported to the market outside the United States between October 1, 1940 and September 30, 1941, both inclusive, shall be charged against the quotas for the first quota year.

Done at the City of Washington, in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, the 28th day of November, 1940.